



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS DRUG ABUSE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE AT INDORE (M.P)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out the effectiveness of health education programme in improving the knowledge of college students on drug and its adverse effects to evaluate its effectiveness of health education programme and find out the knowledge regarding drug abuse among students, and selected demographic variables. A deswas carried out 120 students who are undergoing their pre-university course in science, Arts, or Commerce in Indore. Self administreaed tool multiple choice statements were used to evaluate the knowledge on drug abuse before and after health education programme. Data was analyzed by chi-square and paired t-test. The result showed that there was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score as marked gain in knowledge after it's health education programme (40.3). The difference in knowledge statistically significant at 0.05 level ($t(119) = 37.744, P \leq 0.05$) The significance was at 0.05 level. Thus by this study one can conclude that health teaching programme helps to improve the knowledge of students on drug abuse.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse has become a major problem in any growing society. It has a strong impact on personal and family life. Drugs and alcohol have a direct relation to sexually transmitted disease and AIDS

Drug abuse by students in secondary schools and colleges and universities is a serious problem because their students from the core from which the leadership in all walks of life will eventually emerge.

National household survey revealed that among current alcohol, cannabis and opiates about 21%, 3% and 0.1% respectively were below 18 year of age.

With this background, the present study was designed to determine the knowledge of pre-university students regarding drug abuse.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To assess the knowledge of college students on drug abuse before administration of health education programme.
- 2) To prepare and validate the health education programme.
- 3) To find the association between the selected demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score towards drug abuse

METHODOLOGY

Study Approach- In this study Quantitative approach was used.

Research Design- In this study an Evaluative resarch design was used.

Setting- The study was conducted at 3 Pre-University college in Indore.

Population- population consist of first and second year students of Pre-University college in Indore who have taken arts, commerce, or science as their optional subjects.

Sample- Students who met the inclusion criteria were selected as sample

Sample size- For this study the sample size was 120.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE TOOL

Pre-test was done to establish the reliability. It was assessed by using, split-half and the tool was found to be highly reliable. Validity of the tool was confirmed by the experts.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Data collection was done by using multiple choice statement on students. The consist of two part. Part i consist of 13 socio demographical variable and part ii consist of 30 multiple choice statement related to knowledge regarding drug abuse. The pre-test was conducted to three students followed by health education programme. and the post-test was conducted to the students using the same tool on the 7th day after the HEP. Then the collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics

RESULTS:

SECTION-I: SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The data shows that out of 120 students, 105(88.0%) belonged to age group of 16-18 years, While 15 (12.0%) belonged to age group of (18-20) years and 0 belongs to 20- 22 years. According the sex 60 (50.0%) students are in male 60(50.0%) students were female. On the basis of year of study it is obtained that 60(50.0%) are from first year PUC, and 60 (50.0%) are second years. 40 (33.33%) students stream of study was arts, 40 (33.33%) students stream of study was in science and 40 (33.33%) students stream in commerce. 98 (81.60%) students are from Hindu religion, 10(8.35%) students was in musli and 12(10.0%) are in christian. 107 (89.0%) students place of stay in home, 9 (8.0%) students stay in hostel and 4 (3.00%) students are from relative house.

SECTION-II: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLDEGE SCORE OF STUDENTS REGARDING DRUG ABUSE

Table 1: -pre-test score

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	0	0.0
Good	0	0.0
Average	60	50.0%
Poor	60	50.0%

Table 2: -post-test score

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	63	52.5%
Good	57	47.5%
Average	00	00.0
Poor	00	00.0

52.5% of the student had Excellent knowledge regarding drug abuse

SECTION-III: EFFECTIVNESS OF STP

1) RANGE, MEAN MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE-TEST POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE ON DRUG ABUSE

Table 3

N=120				
Knowledge score	Range	Mean	Median	SD
Pre-test	10-29	19.95	20.5	5.365
Post-test	31-52	40.30	41.0	4.876

Maximum score=54

2)SIGNIFICANCE OF STP

H01: The mean post-test knowledge scores of students on drug abuse is not significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge scores at 0.05 level.

The significance of the mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores, was done by paired t test and the value is mentioned below-

Table 4: mean, standard deviation and 't' test value of knowledge score

Group	Mean knowledge score		Mean difference	SD	t' value
	Pre-test	Post-test			
PUC Students	19.95	40.3	20.3	5.916	37.744*

t(119)=1.98, P<0.05, *significant

SECTION IV: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

H02: There is no significant association between the pre-test knowledge score of students and selected demographic variables such as age, sex, year of study, stream of study, religion, place of stay, type of family, living status of the parents, part time job, monthly pocket money, educational status of the parents: monthly family income, mass media exposure at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 5:- Association of pre-test knowledge and demographic variables

N=120

Sr. No	Socio Demographic variables	χ^2 calculated value	Table value	Level of significance at 0.05
1	Age	0.043	87.5	**
2	Sex	0.135	50	**
3	Year of study	0.304	50	**
4	Stream of study	43.03	33.33	*
5	Religion	18.65	81.66	*
6	Place of stay	9.63	89.16	*
7	Type of family	7.12	55	*
8	Living status of family	1.085	90	**
9	Part time job	2.439	83.33	**
10	Monthly pocket money	3.56	66.66	**
11	Educational status of parents	21.65	40	*
12	Monthly family income	14.91	33.33	*
13	Mass media exposure	7.67	45.83	*

** not significant, *Significant

The calculated χ^2 value Chi-square value were more than the table value at 0.05% level of significance. So the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. There is a significant association between pre-test score and selected socio demographic variable, at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the H2 hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION;

Majority of the subjects (87.5%) were in the age group of 16-18 years, maximum (81.6%) of samples belonged to hindu religion. Most of the samples (89.16%) were staying at home. majority (55.0%) of samples belonged to nuclear family, maximum 90% of students were living with their parents. most of the students (83.33%) of students were RS.200 as a pocket money, maximum (64.16%) ,56.66% students were exposed some times to drug related information in news papers magazine and Radio/TV.S. The chi-square test computed between knowledge and selected variables revealed that was a significant association between the knowledge and selected variables such as stream of study, religion, place of stay ,type of family , living status of mother, educational status of parents. Previous knowledge of drug abuse at 0.05 level of significance: Thus the H2 hypothesis is accepted.

IMPLICATIONS

NURSING PRACTICE: Students nurse can in this examination technique so prevent and control the drug abuse.

NURSING EDUCATION: Student nurses should be educated about drug and its prevention and control of drug abuse by orienting them to the clinical setting

NURSING RESEARCH: It will help the student nurse to scope for exploring this area.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION: This study also initiative in organising in service and continuing education programed for the nurses regarding drug abuse and its prevention and control.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1) A similar study may be repeated on a larger sample.
- 2) A similar study can be conducted among school students
- 3) An experimental study can be undertaken with a control group.
- 4) A comparative study may be undertaken on professional and non professional students to compare their knowledge towards drug abuse.

CONCLUSION

A health education programme was educate the young population on drug abuse and it's effects by providing knowledge, many of the ill effects can be prevented and health professionals can contribute to build up a healthy society.

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